STACK 3
OVERSIZE

The People's Korea

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Yearly Targets Hit at Many Factories

The 17th Plenary Meeting of the Fifth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea was held on November 27 and 28 and discussed the 1979 plan for the development of the national economy on the basis of the successes attained this year. The meeting decided to continuously give priority positively to the mining industry, solve the problems of fuel and raw materials and normalize production in all domains and further better the people's living and to ease the strain on transport and fully meet the increasing demand for transport.

Follows recent successes in the socialist economic construction in the DPRK

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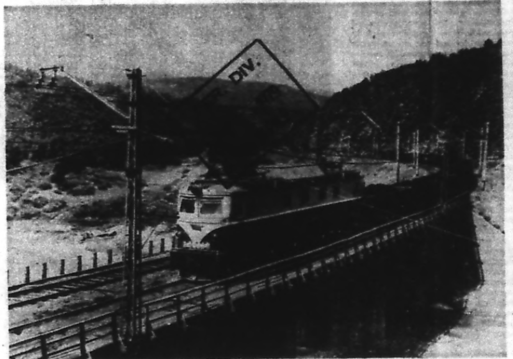

The electrification of railway lines helps meet the increasing demand of the national economy. Photo shows the electrified Musan-Chongjin railway line.

The electrification project of the Taedonggang-Sinsongchon Railway Line has been completed in the country, according to the Dec. 11 KCNA report. With the electrification of this line of busy traffic, its technical equipment has been modernized and transport capacity markedly increased.

Prior to this, the electrification of the Paekdusan Youth Railway Line was completed and the electrified line between Kilju and Hyesan (over 140 km) was opened to traffic. During the last Six-Year Plan 380 kilometres of railway lines were electrified in the country. Now the proportion of haulage by electric locomotives is 66 per cent in the total railway freightage.

The Chongjin Shipyard of the country launched on Nov. 23 one more 14,000 ton cargo ship "Tumangang" which is equipped with modern facilities for safe and free navigation, loading and unloading operations and with modernized living quarters for crewmen.

Yearly targets are being hit one after another ahead of schedule at many industrial establishments in different branches of the national economy.

The Kumya Youth and Ryongmun coal mines, the Wiwon, Inpyong and Unhung mines and many other coal and ore mines have announced the fulfilment of their yearly assignments.

The nation's coal output in the first ten months of this year was 22 per cent greater than in the corresponding period of last year. The country's annual coal output is now 50 million tons.

Lumberjacks in Ryanggang Province have already fulfilled their yearly assignments. Their timber production as of the end of October was 175,000 cubic metres more than in the same period of last year.

The preschedule fulfilment of the yearly coastal and river transport plans was announced by the General Bureau of Marine Transport on October 26.

Upwards of 200 factories and enterprises serving agriculture also have topped their year targets.

Over 230 industrial establishments in Pyongyang and more than one hundred of them each in South Hamgyong, North Pyongan, North Hwanghae and other provinces have overfulfilled their yearly plans.

The factories under the Local Industry Guidance Bureau of the Light Industry Committee fulfilled their yearly plan ahead of schedule recently.

The production of TV sets, bicycles, ironware, sundry goods, plastic and wooden products for daily use and processed food has augmented as a whole.

Local industrial factories in North and South Hamgyong provinces and South Hwanghae Province lifted the output of daily necessaries 20 to 40 per cent in the first ten months of the year over the same period of last year and considerably expanded their assortment.

Those in Changsong, Samjiyong, Maengsan and many other counties fulfilled their yearly plans three or four months ahead of schedule by increasing the output of wooden and grass products and processed food with a marked raise in the proportion of local raw materials in production as against last year.

As a result of the fulfilment of the yearly plans by the local industrial factories which account for more than half the production of consumer goods in the country, the supply of these goods to the people become more abundant.

Rodong Sinmun : S. Korean "Election" Political Farce for Longer Dictatorship

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) Dec. 13 ran a commentary flaying the "election" to the puppet national assembly staged by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique on Dec. 12 in accordance with a pre-arranged script in defiance of the unanimous opposition of the south Korean people.

It says:

The election held with the mobilization of all repressive forces under an "A-class emergency alert order" throughout south Korea and in an atmosphere of surveillance, suppression and all manner of swindles, was not an election but a dirty masquerade.

In this puppet Pak Jung Hi stood stark naked as a dictator blinded with lust for power and committed another indelible crime before history and the nation.

Noting that the election farce was without parallel in its shamelessness and the blatancy and scale of the swindles, that it was brigandish and brazen from its prelude, the commentary says:

The puppets employed every conceivable means to rake up as many ballots as possible. They dragged out people to the "polling-stations" and forced them to "vote" for them.

Many people opposed to the fraudulent election were terrorized, assaulted, imprisoned and referred to "summary trials."

Exposing swindles practised at each "polling-station," the commentary goes on:

The election farce staged by the puppets was, indeed, a shameless political masquerade marked by repression and swindles.

They noisily talked about a "fair election" in public but, behind the scene, stage-managed an election rigging: They paid a lip-service to "the free expression of the people's will," but, in actuality, they blocked it by force. This is the truth of the "election."

The "election" which the people did not want and in which their will was ignored, is not an election and it is entirely invalid.

Chongryun Raps "Election"

The "election" was a shameless political farce contrived by the puppet clique to justify the "*yusin*" dictatorship and realise their ambition for long-term office under the cloak of "election" and an artifice to mislead public opinion, the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryun) declared.

This remark was made in the statement issued by Chongryun on Dec. 14.

The statement said:

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique staged another masquerade called an "election" to the puppet national assembly on December 12, defying the unanimous opposition and rejection of the entire Korean people.

One-third of the "assemblymen" are directly appointed by Pak Jung Hi and the "election" of the remaining two-thirds is conducted under the strict watch of the puppet clique from "running as candidate" to "canvassing." It is only too clear that such "election" cannot bring any change to the present fascist system, how many times it may be held.

This is why democratic figures of broad circles and patriotic students of south Korea decisively opposed and rejected the "election to the national assembly," saying that it "is an election farce for justifying the present system and attending on dictatorship."

No matter how hard the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique may try to conceal their ugly colours after this "election" farce, they can never deceive the south Korean people demanding the democratization of society and national reunification nor mislead world opinion.

Betraying the country and the nation, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique are desperately trying to gratify their desire for long-term office. But, with no amount of attempts can they escape their doom.

What all the south Korean people demand today is not the deceptive "election," but the abolition of the "*yusin* system" and the withdrawal of the Pak Jung Hi dictatorial regime.

This is also a demand of broad world opinion.

TASS

Soviet news agency Tass Dec. 12 published an article exposing and denouncing the "election" to the pupppet national assembly which was held on Dec. 12 in south Korea.

It said:

The "election" is being held under the condition of a "state of emergency" which had already been in force in south Korea and in an atmosphere of wanton suppression of all democratic liberties of the south Korean people.

Many prominent politicians, who come out for democratic transformations and who criticize the dictatorial "regime," have been put behind prison bars.

As for the "national assembly," it has actually been turned into the dictator's tool for him to carry out an anti-popular "policy," Tass noted. It exposed that the "*yusin* constitution" made the "national assembly" exist only in name and strengthened the unlimited power of Pak Jung Hi.

Pointing out that the south Korean democratic forces denounced the "election" and appealed to the people to reject it, Tass recalled that recently 85 political figures, scholars, writers, journalists and religious activists of south Korea issued a statement against the "election" to the puppet national assembly.

KOREA FOCUS

China-U.S. Normalization and Korea

The People's Republic of China and the United States of America have agreed to establish full diplomatic relations. In the joint communique the two countries stated: "Both believe that normalization of Sino-American relations is not only in the interest of the Chinese and American peoples but also contributes to the cause of peace in Asia and the world."

Establishment of friendly normal relations between any given countries should be welcomed. It is good news to hear that China and the U.S., both having a major international clout, agreed on normalizing their relations.

The effort for normalized relations between China and the U.S. began as far back as August, 1955 in the first Sino-American ambassadorial talks in Geneva. Normalization of Sino-American relations has been expected since February, 1972 when the then U.S. President Nixon concluded his visit to China with the so-called Shanghai communique. In any event, the agreement on the normalized Sino-American relations is a top news for the world community in 1978.

The normalization of Sino-American ties will produce considerable implications for the Korean question. The news must be a telling blow to the dictatorial Pak junta in south Korea. The overriding obstacle that delayed the normalization of the Sino-American relations was the Taiwan issue. The American acceptance of the Chinese demand paved the way for the normalization of the bilateral relations. The U.S. recognized the PRC as the sole legal government of China and admitted that the Taiwan issue is entirely China's internal affair. The U.S. announced its plan to terminate its diplomatic ties and mutual defense treaty with Taiwan and withdraw all its forces from Taiwan within four months. In other words, the Americans said that they are divorcing the Taiwanese. At present, 25 countries maintain diplomatic ties with Taiwan. There is no doubt that most of them will follow suit, including Saudi Arabia which already sent a government delegation to Peking. Mass departure of diplomats from Taipei will leave Pak Jung Hi further isolated and fearful.

The normalization of Sino-American relations will further complicate the course of developments on the Korean Peninsula and in the rest of Asia, as evidenced by a series of measures taken by the U.S. prior to the announcement of the agreed normalization.

With their defeat in Vietnam, the Americans adopted measures to sharpen tension on the Korean Peninsula. They threatened to launch a nuclear attack on the DPRK in what they termed a "short, violent war." Prior to the agreement on normalization of Sino-American relations, the U.S. made clear its continuing firm support for the Pak junta. The State Department showed a particular understanding of the buy-Capitol Hill operations and the crackdown on human rights by the Pak junta and managed to let the controversy over them subside and hoped for positive developments in Washington-Seoul relatioships. The Pak junta has been favored with many privileges, such as the sale of F-16 fighter-bombers. Most prominent of them is the plan to hold a U.S.-south Korea summit meeting. These steps reveal the true colors of the Carter Administration's Korea policy.

A guideline for U.S.-Japanese military cooperation in a contingency has been worked out. In the guideline there is a provision concerning bilateral military cooperation "in the case of situations in the Far East outside of Japan which will have an important influence on the security of Japan." The area "in the Far East outside of Japan" is apparently the Korean Peninsula. The peninsula is the prime target of operations of the just beefed-up U.S. forces including the Seventh Fleet and military bases in Japan and the Philippines. An effort has been under way to have the Japanese Self-Defense Forces take over a greater role with the reduction of U.S. forces in south Korea and the withdrawal of U.S. forces from Taiwan.

The said series of steps is ample evidence of the U.S. intention to remain "an Asian and Pacific power," an indication of the future course of action to be followed by the U.S.

The key objective of the U.S. Korea policy has been to create "two Koreas." The avowed means of achieving that objective are "simultaneous UN membership" and "cross recognition." More crafty tactics will be applied by the Americans. The Korean people and the DPRK Government, however, will categorically reject any form of moves toward the creation of "two Koreas."

The key to the solution of the Korean question is to leave the question to the Korean people themselves. In normalizing its relations with China, the U.S. recognized the Taiwan issue as an internal matter of China, agreed to leave its solution to the Chinese people themselves and decided to withdraw all its troops from Taiwan. Then what is the ground for the American refusal to leave the solution of the Korean question to the Korean people and withdraw GI's from south Korea?

The DPRK Government has reiterated its readiness to talk with the U.S. On the agenda of the proposed talks is the settlement of the outstanding issues between the DPRK and the U.S. left unsolved after the Korean War: specifically, replacement of the current truce accord with a peace agreement. To be precise, the DPRK is not offering to negotiate with the U.S. the solution of all the Korean issues including the reunification problem. The DPRK is simply proposing to work out the most outstanding issue between the two countries.

The reunification issue and all other related issues must be worked out by the Korean people themselves and through north-south talks, without intervention from outside, by the U.S. or other powers. In order to have successful north-south talks, there must be the restoration of democracy in south Korea. The present Pak junta is wedded to the "two-Korea" policy of perpetuating the division of the country and is now ruthlessly clamping down on the democratic forces advocating national reunification. North-south talks will immediately be resumed if only democracy is restored in south Korea with the reins of government taken over by pro-reunification personalities. Only then the Korean question will be settled. Korean reunification will greatly contribute to the cause of peace in this part of Asia and in the rest of the world.

If the U.S. shows the same courage with which the U.S. agreed to normalize the Sino-U.S. relations toward the solution of the Korean question, a satisfactory solution will be found for the Korean question to serve the interests of the north and south Korean people and the American people.

8th Asiad

DPRK Wins 15 Golds, 13 Silvers, 15 Bronzes

The 8th Asian Games was held from Dec. 9 to 20 in Bangkok, Thailand.

The Asiad was attended by more than 3,600 athletes from 29 Asian countries.

The DPRK sportsmen registered signal successes in various events.

Medal standing of the DPRK is: 15 golds, 13 silvers, and 15 bronzes.

The following is a summary of the DPRK records in the Asiad.

△WEIGHTLIFTING
52-kilogram class: (1) Han Gyong Si 235 (snatch 105, Asian Games record, clean and jerk 130)
(2) Im Jong Gwan 227.5 (97.5, 130)
56-kilogram class: (1) Yang Ui Yong 250 (105, 145 Asian Games record)
60-kilogram class: (1) Song Song Rim 270 (117.5, 152.5)
67.5-kilogram class: (3) Li Gwang Ju 285 (127.5, 157.5)
75-kilogram class: (3) An Won Gun, 292.5 (130, 162.5)
82.5-kilogram class: (2) Ryu Dong Il 307.5 (137.5, 170)
100-kilogram class: (3) Han Jin Sok 317.5 (147.5, Asian Games record, 170)
△SHOOTING
Air rifle team: (2) 1494
Air rifle individual: (3) Kim Gyong Ho 395
Free pistol individual: (2) Kim Gi Jong 548
English match prone team: (1) 2361 (Asian Games record)
English match prone individual: (1) Kim Gyong Ho 598 (Asian Games record)
(4) Kim Yong Sop 594 (only one per nation allowed in top three [illegible])
25-meter rapid fire pistol team: (1) 2348 (Asian Games record)
25-meter rapid fire pistol individual: (2) So Gil San 592 (Asian Games record)
Three-position rifle team final: (2) 4544 (Asian Games record)
Three-position rifle individual final: (1) Li Ho Jun 1148 (Asian Games record)
Standard rifle team finals: (2) 2247 (Asian Games record)
Individual standard rifle finals: (1) Kim Dong Gil 577 (Asian Games record)
Center fire pistol team finals: (1) 2309
△GYMNASTICS
Women's team event: (2) 186.70
Men's sidehorse final: (3) Han Gwang Song 18.85
Men's rings final: (1) Kim Gwang Jin 19.15 (9.75, 9.40)
Women's horse final: (1) Choe Jong Sil 19.125 (9.600, 9.525)
Women's uneven parallel bars final: (3) Chong Hyang Suk 19.30
△ATHLETICS
Women's 1,500-m final: (1) Kim Ok Son 4:18.9 (Asian Games record)
(3) Choe Yong Ran 4:33.3
Women's 3,000-m final: (1) Kim Ok Son 9:24.7 (Asian Games record)
Women's 800-m final: (2) Chong Dong Sun 2:07.9
(3) Chang Yong Ae 2:08.3
Women's 4x400-m relay: (3) 3:48.78
Marathon final: (2) Choe Chang Sop 2:15.57.4 (Asian Games record)
(3) Ko Chun Son 2:16.10.3 (Asian Games record)
△ARCHERY
Women's team: (3) 3448
Women's individual final: (3) Kim Hyang Min 1206 (601, 605)
BOXING
Light flyweight (48kg): (2) Li Byong Uk
Featherweight (57kg): (1) Ku Yong Jo
Middleweight (75kg): (2) Chang Bong Mun
△WRESTLING
48-kilogram class: (2) Chang Sae Hong
△TABLE TENNIS
Men's team: (3)
Men's singles: (3)
△BASKETBALL
Men: (3)
△SOCCER: (1)

Choe Jong Sil, center, the youngest gymnast at the 8th Asian Games in Bangkok, carried away the gold medal in the women's horse.

Universal Declaration of Human Rights Day

Overseas Koreans Urge Pak Junta to End Suppression

Thirty years have passed since the Universal Declaration of Human Rights was issued. However, in south Korea, the basic rights of people are brutally suppressed. U.S. President Carter, in spite of his espousal of human rights, is continuously backing the repressive south Korean junta.

The Korean nationals in the U.S., Korean-Americans and concerned Americans issued an appeal recently.

It said:

To the Pak Chung Hi "government":

1. Release immediately and unconditionally Mr. Kim Dae Jung, poet Kim Chi Ha, Rev. Pak Hyung Kyu, Rev. Cho Hwa Sun, Rev. Mun Ik Hwan, Mrs. Li So Sun and all other religious leaders, students, writers, workers, farmers and scholars who are either imprisoned or under detention for political reasons;

2. Abolish the "KCIA" which, as the vicious arm of the Pak "government," is the perpetrator of all sorts of open and subtle terrorist activities against the people;

3. Stop the oppression and exploitation of workers, farmers and plain urban dwellers, and respect and guarantee the three rights of workers;

4. Dissolve forthwith the "*yusin* system," "emergency decrees" and all other evil devices which were established solely for the purpose of destroying democracy and plundering the nation's resources in collusion with profit-hungry foreign investors;

5. Return the government to the people and step down.

To the executive and legislative branches of the Government of the United States:

1. Stop supporting the dictatorial regime of Pak Chung Hi which tramples upon the democratic rights of the people, and abandon all policies which serve only to encourage the Pak tyranny;

2. Prohibit the "KCIA" activities in the U.S. which threaten to subvert American political system. Through stung by the revelation of its activities through its fronts such as Pak Tong Sun and Kim Dong Jo, it continues its activities in subtle way. It also intimidates Koreans in this country by infiltrating Korean communities.

3. Initiate policies which will lead to friendly relations between Korea and the U.S. For this the U.S. should seek the trust of the Korean people and not Pak, the enemy of the people.

To the United Nations:

1. Appoint a committee or commission for a thorough investigation of the human rights situation under the Pak rule, and take corrective measures; and

2. Insure compliance by the Pak "regime" by means of an observer mission.

Hanmintong

The Japan Headquarters of the National Congress for the Restoration of Democracy in South Korea and the Promotion of Unification (Hanmintong) and the countermeasures committee for the rescue of Kim Dae Jung Dec. 9 made public a statement, denouncing the fraudulent Dec. 12 "election to the national assembly" and demanding the release of all conscientious prisoners, on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

The statement said that in south Korea there are many democrats and workers put in prison for having demanded the fundamental human rights. Under those circumstances, the Pak junta, the statement said, was rigging up "the election to the national assembly" in order to strengthen the "yusin" fascist system.

Branding the "election" as a farce, the statement demanded the ouster of the Pak junta, and the abolition of the "yusin constitution".

Worst Violations of Workers' Human Rights In S. Korea

The Pak junta marked off a week from Dec. 7 to 13 as "a week of human rights" on the occasion of the 30th anniversary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and organized a campaign for "respect for human rights." But according to a report of the south Korean league for promoting international human rights, this year saw the largest number of violations of the workers' rights, south Korean newspapers said on Dec. 7 and 8.

They said the number of violations of human rights as reported by the league from the beginning of this year to the last of November amounted to 9,465. The figure doesn't include the number of violations of political prisoners as committed under the "National Security Law," the "Anti-Communist Law" and the "emergency measures."

The Tong-A Ilbo editorially said that these human rights violations are evidence of the degree of the consciousness of the south Korean society of the human rights.

More efforts should be made to eliminate an utter disregard for human rights and human life which are now running in our society, *the Choson Ilbo* editorial argued.

Domestic Production of Raw Materials

The 17th Plenary Meeting of the 5th Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea held on Nov. 27 and 28 laid stress on giving definite priority to the mining industry and on solving the problems of fuel and raw materials in the 1979 year plan for a further development of the economy.

Introduced here is the firmly built raw-material base of the DPRK relying on domestic resources.

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Establishment of a solid domestic raw material base is an indispensable condition for developing a national economy independently under whatever complicate circumstances.

In the DPRK, it was particularly urgent to solve the problems of raw materials and fuel on its own, because it had taken over a backward economy from the Japanese imperialists.

Today the DPRK turns out in a year more manufactured goods than was produced in the first 5 years of the past 7-Year Plan, a socialist state can exercise a unified control over the country's manpower and material resources and develop its natural resources in a planned and far-sighted way, and build up its own raw material and fuel bases in compliance with the requirements of the economic development of a country.

The country's self-sufficiency rate in raw materials and fuel is more than 70 per cent, while it produces 98 per cent of the machinery which is needed for domestic use.

In 1949, the year following the founding of the Republic, only 144,000 tons of steel, 5.924 million kwh of electricity, 4 million tons of coal, 537,000 tons of cement were produced in the country.

Last year's principal production figures are: 28,000 million kwh of electricity, 50 million tons of coal, 3.5-3.8 million tons of pig and granulated iron, 4 million tons of steel, 8 million tons of cement, 600 million metres of fabrics and 3 million tons of chemical fertilizers.

The new long-term plan envisages production in its final year of 56,000-60,000 million kwh of electricity, 70-80 million tons of coal, 7.4-8 million tons of steel, one million tons of nonferrous metals, 5 million tons of engineering products, 5 million tons of chemical fertilizers and 12-13 million tons of cement.

It can be said that various factors operate in the establishment and development of domestic raw material and fuel bases.

These factors are natural resources, the level of development of science and technology and the socio-economic system of a given country.

Socio-Economic System

But, decisive among these factors is the socio-economic system. In capitalist countries, the development of branches producing raw materials and fuel serves the capitalists' profit-making purposes.

Even if domestic raw materials and fuel resources are exploited and utilized for their purposes, they do not exploit their natural resources not in an all-round or systematic way, but recklessly, blinded by their desire to make maximum profits.

On the other hand, a socialist state can exercise a unified control over the country's manpower and material resources and develop its natural resources in a planned and far-sighted way, and build up its own raw material and fuel bases in compliance with the requirements of the economic development of a country.

The existence of natural resources constitutes a material prerequisite and an indispensable factor for laying domestic raw material and fuel bases. But, this by no means implies that a country with poor natural resources cannot solve the problems of raw materials and fuel on its own and build an independent economy

There may be many resources not yet surveyed or exploited, although their amount may vary according to countries. Therefore, if each country actively surveys and taps its natural resources, it will have more raw-material and fuel-power resources of its own.

In the past the DPRK was considered to have no mineral deposits for the production of phosphatic fertilizer and aluminium in view of the nature of geological formations. However, thanks to its tireless efforts to explore these raw materials, today it produces phosphatic fertilizer and aluminium which are essential for the development of the national economy.

Advanced Science, Technology

The country also has overcome the limitations of natural resources in no small degree by advancing science and technology.

With the rapid development of science and technology, various synthetic, processed and other new raw materials have been produced and substitute materials widely introduced. This means that it is possible for countries poor in natural resources to successfully solve the problems of raw materials and fuel.

The problems of natural textile materials was one of the very difficult ones the country faced in the building of its own raw material base.

Unable to cultivate cotton in large quantities because of heavy rains in summer, efforts were made to produce large quantities of chemical fibre from limestone and anthracite abundant in the country, instead of cotton. Thus vinalon was created.

A large-scale modern vinalon factory with an annual capacity of 20,000 tons was constructed and its capacity was later increased to more than 50,000 tons.

Scientists and technicians also conducted researches for the production of chemical fibre from reed growing in abundance in their effort to solve the problem of raw fibre and succeeded in the industrialization of its production.

When we say that a country should establish its own bases of raw materials and fuel, we do not mean that it must produce all the raw materials and fuel needed for the development of the national economy.

However diverse resources a country has, may be and however much it may possess such resources, these resources are not sufficient to fully meet the domestic demand for all the numerous kinds of raw materials and fuel needed for the development of modern industry. There is no such country, and it is absolutely impossible for a country to have sufficient raw materials.

A country has to meet the demand for raw materials and fuel, which it does not produce or feels short of, through foreign trade with other countries by way of meeting each other's needs on the principle of equality and mutual benefit.

Priority Given to Mining

In order to establish its own solid raw material base, the DPRK first of all followed the policy of developing mining industry ahead of manufacturing industries and organized work in such a way that the natural resources were explored and developed extensively.

Without giving precedence to mining industry, the first process of production, it is impossible to fully meet the demand for raw materials needed in large quantities for the development of manufacturing industries, normalize industrial production, or firmly guarantee the independence of the economy.

Even in the difficult war conditions, anticipating full-scale building of an independent national economy after the war, the DPRK organized specialized geological prospecting agencies, consolidated their material and technical foundations and pushed ahead with the exploration of minerals in a nationwide movement, drawing the broad masses in the prospecting work.

As a result of the steady promotion of geological surveying and prospecting, this work and the drawing of a geological map of the country were undertaken successfully, and the resources of many primary raw materials including iron ore whose deposits were said to have been exhausted, were discovered, thus securing more deposits for our mines and collieries.

In order to establish a firm raw material base, great efforts were made to create new raw and other materials or made substitutes for them and substitute fuel with domestic materials.

For example, the DPRK imported rubber because rubber plants did not grow there. However it succeeded in making synthetic rubber, exploiting its abundant limestone and anthracite.

In order to comprehensively utilize the mountains which occupy nearly 80 per cent of the territory of the country, it created forests of fibre plants, pulpwood and oil-bearing plants and planted many trees of economic value on the mountains.

The country worked with intensity to develop the fuel-processing industry while rapidly boosting the production of high-calory coal which can serve as a substitute for coking coal.

Bumper Crop Visits DPRK Again

A bumper harvest visited the countryside.

It is said that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea recorded the highest-ever grain production this year, in spite of abnormal weather such as frost, a long spell of drought and heavy rains.

It is estimated that 8.8 million tons of grain—this year's target made public on January 7—will be surely attained.

This year the harvest of crops was nearly completed by the end of September some ten days earlier than last year.

By the end of September more than 50 cities and counties and upwards of 900 cooperative farms which produce 89.3 per cent of the country's total grain output had completed rice harvesting and over 40 cities and counties and over 1,300 cooperative farms which account for 92.5 per cent of the total maize output had wound up maize harvesting. Chongjin City, Chagang Province and Ryanggang Province had also completed crop harvesting by October 5.

Farm No. 7 harvested 8.84 tons of paddy rice and 8 tons of maize per hectare on an average.

According to KCNA reports the Chongsan Cooperative Farm in South Pyongan Province hit state assignments at 101 per cent in grain, 112.9 per cent in vegetables, 137 per cent in fruit and 118 per cent in meat

The Posok Cooperative Farm, Unjon county, North Pyongan Province, increased its total grain output 2.5 per cent over last year, a peak year.

The Ryongun Cooperative Farm in Uiju county on the bank of the River Amnok-gang at the northwestern tip of the country carried out this year's plan which was set higher than last year's. at 103.4 per cent in grain. 273 per cent in fruit and 100 per cent in vegetables and meat.

Outside of rice and maize the output of wheat and potatoes was also increased compared with last year.

The State Combined Farm No.5 in the mountain inland area of the country raised per hectare yield of potatoes more than 4 tons on an average on 1,000 hectares of potato fields above last year, a peak year.

A larger amount of grain and cash is being distributed to each household.

For example, an average of 9.204 tons of grain plus a large amount of cash went to each household on the Chongsan Cooperative Farm. This compares favourably to 9.15 tons of last year.

The Ryongun Cooperative Farm in Uiju county distributed 12.05 tons of grain, the Posok Cooperative Farm, Unjon county, North Pyongan Province, 9.2 tons, and Farm No. 7 9 tons of grain.

The average amount of grain distributed in 1974 was 6 tons. The total output of grain in the same year was 7 million tons.

The 17th Plenary Meeting of the 5th Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea held on Nov. 27 and 28 pointed out that this year's crop was very good and discussed measures for making full preparations for next year's farming.

These years grain production has been on the decline on a world-wide scale due to abnormal weather. Under such circumstances, the steady development of agriculture in the DPRK is drawing international attention.

Last year the DPRK produced 8.5 million tons of grain, 4.5 times that in the years immediately after the liberation. An average annual growth rate of grain output was 9.1 per cent during 10 years between 1963 and 1974, 36 per cent between 1972 and 1973, and 31 per cent between 1973 and 1974.

According to FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations) statistics, an annual growth rate of agricultural production was 1-2 per cent in most countries during the corresponding periods.

Such a success in agriculture was secured by the following factors: a well-developed irrigation system—the nation's water channels are as long as the perimeter of the globe—about 40,000 kilometers: development of plant breeding and techniques of raising seedlings; and comprehensive mechanization of agriculture (the number of tractors per hectare is six in plain areas and 5 in intermediate and mountainous areas.)

News in Brief

Oct. 26

* A 1978-1980 plan for cultural exchanges between the governments of the DPRK and the Republic of Cuba was signed in Havana.

Oct. 31

* An agreement on plant diseases inspection and prevention and elimination of crop diseases and pests was signed between the governments of the DPRK and the People's Republic of China in Peking.

Nov. 3

* Abu Al Houl, Member of the Central Committee of the Palestine National Liberation Movement (Al Fatah), who is a special envoy of Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization Yassir Arafat, and his entourage arrived in Pyongyang by plane.

Nov. 4

* The delegation of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society headed by V.G. Krylov, Vice-Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Moscow Regional Soviet of People's Deputies, arrived in Pyongyang by air.

Nov. 6

* The Central People's Committee of the DPRK issued a decree on appointing Li Jun Ok as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the DPRK to Barbados.

Nov. 8

* A delegation of the Welding Association of the General Federation of the Industrial Technology of the DPRK left Pyongyang by plane to attend the international congress on welding and the first meeting of chairmen and general secretaries of welding associations of socialist countries to be held in Czechoslovakia.

* A 1978-1979 working plan for cooperation in public health between the governments of the DPRK and the Republic of Cuba was signed in Havana.

Nov. 9

* Pak Chang Sok, Ambassador of the DPRK to Tunisia, presented his credentials to Hedi Nouira, Premier of the Republic of Tunisia.

Nov. 9

* Chae Hwa Sop, Ambassador of the DPRK to Zambia, presented his credentials to Kenneth David Ksunda, President of the Republic of Zambia.

Invariable is the stand of Zambia fully supporting the struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of their country, the President stated.

* A friendship soccer game was held at the Moranbong Stadium between the February 8 team of the DPRK and the August 1 team of the Korean People's Liberation Army.

Nov. 10

* The 11th meeting of the committee for scientific and technological cooperation between the DPRK and the Mongolian People's Republic was held in Pyongyang.

At the end of the meeting its protocol was signed.

* John Michael Geoffrey Marningham Adams, Prime Minister of Barbados, met Li Jun Ok, Ambassador of the DPRK to Barbados.

Nov. 11

* A delegation of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Yang Hyong Sop left Pyongyang by air for a visit to Guinea.

Nov. 12

* A friendship game between the Soviet Pyongan provincial soccer team of the DPRK and the August 1 soccer team of the Chinese People's Liberation Army was held at the Nampo Stadium. (KCNA)

Kangwon Province

Kangwon Province is situated in the east of central Korea. Its capital is Wonsan, a beautiful modern port city and cultural recreation centre. Now the province borders on South Hamgyong, South Pyongan and North Hwanghae Province and faces East Sea on the east and the Military Demarcation Line on the south.

The Taebaek Range, the backbone of the DPRK, runs south in the east of the province and the Hasikyong and Abobiryong Ranges stretch to the west.

This province has large-scale modern nonferrous metallurgical complexes including the Munpyong Refinery, some being rare metal plants.

The province mass-produces 60-ton heavy-duty waggons, oil cars, buses, tractors, vessels, motors and various precision machines. The province is also one of major building-materials producers. Its Chonnaeri Cement Factory produces large quantities of quality cement, using local raw materials and fuel.

The province also puts out tiles, sanitary ceramics and bricks.

Mining is a leading industry of the province as the geological surveys have produced new discoveries of underground resources.

Irrigation projects and grand nature-remaking projects have extensively been carried out in the province, increasing paddy fields in the Anbyon, Tongchon and Cholwon Plateau in particular. The Anbyon Plain is a major granary.

Kangwon Province is known for its production of a great abundance of fruits: apple, pear, peach and persimmon.

Persimmon had been long considered to be limited only to southern Korea. After liberation, however, according to a great plan of the fatherly leader persimmon orchards were created in many places including Chonsam village Anbyon county.

Dense bamboo forests which were seen only in southern Korea before liberation, appeared in different places of the northern half.

The sea off the province with its coastline some 130 kilometres long is very rich in marine resources—more than 600 kinds of fishes such as mackerel, crayfish, Alaska pollack and anchovy, seaweeds and shellfishes in all.

Many modern fishery stations and seaculture farms are found in Wonsan and in other places of the province.

The province's marine catch sharply rose. Many kinds of fishes are raised in Lakes Sijung-ho and Tongjong-ho and other natural lakes and reservoirs.

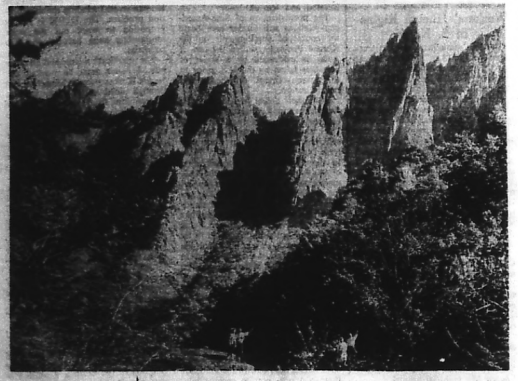
Bus services are available in every place of the province as buses run even to remote mountain villages.

In the province, there are hundreds of schools at all levels including ten-odd colleges such as agricultural college, economy institute, fisheries college, medical college, normal college and so on.

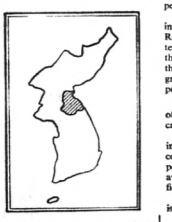
Kangwon Province is also internationally famous for its beautiful scenic spots.

Mt. Kumgang (near the MDL) in the Taebaeksan Range is a pride of the province. A certain foreigner once said: "I shall have nothing to regret if I die after seeing Mt. Kumgang."

This mountain is broadly divided into Nae-Kumgang (Inner Kumgang), Oe-Kumgang (Outer Kumgang) and Hae-Kumgang (Sea Kumgang) according to the complex and multiform terrain and geographical positions.



The Chipson-bong Hill in Mt. Kumgang



Mt. Kumgang spreading out 40 kilometres from east to west and 60 kilometres from south to north presents a superb scene with its 12,000 peaks of rocks and cliffs looking like all creatures, waterfalls that cast rainbows, crystal clear streams flowing down valleys, lakes of mirror-like water, white rocks of various shapes of Hae-Kumgang dotting the blue sea.

Mt. Kumgang which abounds in gold and silver resources and other treasures and more than 1,000 species of plants changes its looks in an amazing manner according to seasons, weather, time and distance, and it is viewed differently by people of different attainments and standards.

In spring more than 700 varieties of flowers are in full bloom all over the mountain; in summer the thick verdure and cool waterfalls attract the people; in autumn tree leaves are tinged crimson and in winter the snow-clad scene is simply fascinating.

A number of ancient temples, stone pagodas and other historical remains are found in the mountain, showing the masterly skill of the forefathers.

Songdowon in Wonsan, the provincial capital city, is also a famous seaside scenic spot. There the sea water is placid and clear as islands and islets block waves from the East Sea. Covered with sand, pine trees, wild roses and other flowers, it is picturesque.

The province also boasts of many scenic spots including the Sambangbyop Valley, is a narrow and long valley between two stretches of mountains more than 1,000 metres high, the Sambang and Koum falls and Sijung-bo Lake.

Mt. Kumgang and Songdowon are widely known as international recreation centres. In Songdowon there is a Juvenile Corps members' camping station. The International Hotel is in Mt. Kumgang, peeping out of thick woods against the background of cliffs of fantastically shaped rocks and it has received this year 1.5 times as many foreign guests as at the comparable time last year.

Untold Story on Korean Culture (4)

Secret of Blue of Celadon Porcelain

A Korean celadon porcelain is displayed in the Tokyo National Museum. The explanation says as follows:

"It is considered that Koryo celadons were at their zenith during the 11th and 12th centuries. Those days exquisite celadon porcelains called *Koryopisaek* were produced, to the amazement of the Chinese. Then came damascened celadon porcelains with white and red clay inlaid before glazing. Various other kinds of porcelains were made. They include celadon porcelains bearing patterns written with iron paint, white porcelains and black-glazed porcelains."

Celadon porcelains are the most eminent of Korea's cultural relics. Celadon porcelains are the unrivaled speciality of Korea. China also has celadon porcelains but poorly compare with Korea's.

Where does the blue color of the celadons come as it reminds us of the blue of the sea? It comes from the sea. The sea water contains rare metals and small amounts of other elements which were emitted by undersea volcanos during the prehistoric movements of the earth's crust.

These metals and elements found their way into sea plants, which is the secret of celadon porcelains.

The Korean potters burned the sea plants, whose ashes were mixed into glaze ingredients. Korea was surrounded by the sea and in its coastal areas were found deposits of good porcelain. White porcelains, not celadon porcelains, were developed in China which has a limited coast and whose producing areas were far removed from the coast.

It is the high cultural level of Korea and Korean people's artistic talents that led this blue to become one of the world most splendid cultural achievements in the form of porcelain.

Recently I had a chance to look at *"British Museum Guide"*, a guide book of the Great British Museum in London. This guide book was itself a history of world civilizations—from Egypt and the Orient to South America and Polynesia.

However, it does not have any

famous celadon porcelain from Korea and only exhibits a box of mother-of-pearl work as one of Korean origin.

At the time when the British Navy which was collecting cultural relics all over the world, came to Korea, there was no good celadon porcelain left in Korea. It is the Japanese army led by Toyotomi Hideyoshi which eliminated the celadon porcelains. Even after the celadon porcelains were wiped out, the culture and art of Korea survived. They survived among the ordinary people.

Speeches by Foreign Delegates at 2nd World Conference for Korea's Reunion (Gist)

The 2nd World Conference for Korea's Reunification was held in Tokyo, Japan between November 27 and 29 with 124 foreign representatives attending. The conference heard many speeches supporting Korea's reunification. Follow gists of some of the speeches made at the conference.

Algerian Delegate

Azizi Yahia, Algerian Delegate: The partition of Korea is the source of tension and, furthermore, it engenders grave consequences for peace and security not only in Asia and the Pacific but also in the world.

Algeria, like other countries of Africa and the Third World, suffered so much from the misdeeds of the colonialists and imperialists that she cannot but be preoccupied by the situation created in Korea and, therefore, she was one of the first countries to demand the examination at the United Nations of the question on the withdrawal of the foreign troops stationed in south Korea, the principal obstacle to the reunification of Korea.

Through the honorable delegates present here, Algeria appeals to all the peoples of the world to unite their efforts and extend active and constant support to the just struggle of the Korean people to achieve the reunification of the artificially divided country and restore the national sovereignty now trampled underfoot.

The current world conference should be an expression of our active solidarity for the solution of the Korean question. The Korean question should be solved in a right way at an early date.

This conference should be an assembly for frustrating the moves to fix the division and have it recognized internationally with a cry for "cross recognition" and "simultaneous or separate admission to the United Nations."

The victory which will be certainly won by the Korean people will be helpful for international detente.

Congolese Delegate

Samba Oscar, Delegate of the Congolese Workers' Party:

The prolonged artificial division of Korea is not only a challenge to the inalienable right of the Korean people to reunification but also a danger to peace and security in Aisa and the world.

The foreign forces interested in the south of the Korean Peninsula continue to put on the scene a play for perpetuating the division of the Korean nation, a nation which, as we know has been homogeneous in history and culture from old times.

Disguised as a so-called "friend" of the Third World, the south Korean authorities try to infiltrate into our continent with a view to establishing "friendly relations" under the fallacious signboard of "cooperation" and "collaboration". In fact, this manoeuvre of south Korea is directed to only one aim, the aim of creating international climate in favour of the fabrication of "two Koreas."

No one is ignorant of the fact that the south Korean "regime" which cannot exercise its sovereignty does not represent the Korean people.

No one is ignorant of the fact that the Pak Jung Hi "regime" of south Korea spares no efforts in sending "military advisory groups" to teach "guerrilla tactics" to the Smith racists under the name of "friendship mission."

On this lofty rostrum I appeal to all the people of the world who love peace, justice and freedom to force the U.S. authorities by all means to give up the "two Koreas" policy and withdraw from south Korea at the earliest date possible with their troops and arms so the Korean Peninsula may enjoy peace and security.

Nigerian Delegate

Niyi Oniororo, Nigerian Delegate and Editor-in-Chief of "The People's News":

Korea as a divided country remains a big problem to the entire world for the following reasons:

1. As far as two Koreas exist, there will always be psychological war tensions in that part of Asia.

2. If there should be any outbreak of war in Korea then it would not be for Koreans alone but it will be a third world war as the world forces of peace and those of imperialism will be engaged in such a war.

The questions many lovers of world peace are therefore asking at this state is: Should it not be better for the entire world peace for America to evacuate her troops in south Korea and allow the Koreans to settle their own problem of reunification peacefully? Or do the Americans believe that an outbreak of the third world war would be of any advantage to them?

The reunification of Korea cannot be delayed any longer from this viewpoint of world peace.

From the humanitarian point of view, it is really unthinkable that the Korean people who have lived in one territory through a long history of thousands of years should be divided for life into "two Koreas". Is it not criminal to perpetuate the separation of a people who came from the same family?

We in Nigeria will continue to expose the fascist dictatorship of Pak Jung Hi which is trampling down ruthlessly the democratic freedoms and rights of south Koreans.

Finally I want to say here that the progressive masses of my country, Nigeria have always actively supported one Korea and we as peace loving people will never support the separatist idea that "two Koreas" should exist for ever.

Soviet Delegate

V.F. Stanis, Head of the Soviet Delegation and Member of the Presidium of the Solidarity Committee with Asian and African Countries and Chancellor of the University of Friendship among Peoples Named after P. Lumumba:

"We support the proposals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea of the withdrawal of all foreign armed forces from south Korea and of the creation of favourable conditions for unification of the country basing on peaceful democratic principles without any foreign interference," said Comrade Brezhnev, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU and Chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR in his interview to the Editor-in-Chief of the Japanese paper "Asahi Shimbun."

One of the main factors which cause tension on the Korean Peninsula and ban peaceful unification of the country is presence of U.S. troops in south Korea and imperialist policy carried out in this region.

Withdrawal of all American armed forces and nuclear arms from south Korea is an indispensable condition for solving Korean problem.

Concrete and constructive proposals of the DPRK on the unification of the country on peaceful and democratic basis are of great importance not only for solution of that nationl problem but also for consolidation of peace in the Far East and entire world.

The Soviet people always welcomed single united Korea. That is why the movement for solidarity with the Korean people in its struggle for independent and peaceful unification of the country is going on almost for 20 years in our country.

The Soviet public widely use its contacts with foreign countries to mobilize public opinion abroad to support the just cause of the Korean people.

Cuban Delegate

Clementina Serra, Cuban Delegate and First ViceChairman of the Cuban Committee for Supporting the Reunification of Korea:

Reflecting the desire of the Korean people to lead a happy life in a reunified country, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea had made a good many proposals for national reunification against the enemy's moves to create "two Koreas" and divide the country permanently.

The "theory of two Koreas" totally runs counter to the vital interests of the Korean people who desire the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

The foreign troops occupying the southern part on the Korean Peninsula must be immediately withdrawn and all the foreign military bases and nuclear weapons in south Korea be removed for the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The Korean people, like all other peoples of the world, wish social progress, justice and peace and enjoy support of all peoples of the world who love peace, independence and social progress.

We will unite with the progressive forces of the world supporting measures taken by all political parties and public organizations of the DPRK which paved the way for frustrating the plot of the reactionary forces to create "two Koreas" and solving the question of reunification.

IADL Delegate

Nicole Gerad, Delegate of the International Association of Democratic Lawyers and Executive Secretary of Its Secretariat:

The military occupation of south Korea by the American troops and the increasing U.S. "military aid" to that part of Korea are aimed at opposing exercise by the Korean people of their right to self-determination and to national sovereignty.

They represent an essential obstacle to the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and constitute a source of tension that poses a constant threat to peace not only in Korea but also in the Far East and the world.

South Korea has become for the United States one of the essential bases of its imperialist strategy and of its policy for the domination of peoples.

The U.S. imperialists are working to create a psychosis of "threat of the south by the north" in an effort to justify their considerable reinforcement of war potential and their military "aid" to south Korea.

The south Korean authorities deprive the people of their rights and freedom by wielding more than 5,000 evil laws and scheme to perpetuate the split of the country and threaten world peace, leaving the Korean question unsolved.

This conference will signify an important advance in strengthening the support of all the progressive forces to the struggle of the Korean people for realising their legitimate desire for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country which will permit them to recover national sovereignty all over their territory.

Malagasy Delegate

Tiandraza Remi, Delegate of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar and Minister of Population and Social Conditions:

My delegation thinks it necessary to support the basis of the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea in conformity with the following points:

—North-south joint statement of July 4, 1972, approved by the UN General Assembly.

— The resolution of the Colombo Non-Aligned Summit Conference on the Korean question and the resolution of the Belgrade Conference this year.

— The open letter addressed to all the democratic organisations and personages of south Korea and overseas compatriots in January 1977.

— The three principles and five-point policy for reunification clarified by President Kim Il Sung and other propositions presented by him in his report at the central celebration of the 30th anniversary of the founding of the DPRK, which implicate: cessation of the reinforcement of war potentials by the United States in south Korea.

— The withdrawal of the U.S. troops in conformity with the resolution of the 30th UN General Assembly and the "pledges" of the U.S. President.

— The dissolution of the "UN Command"

— The withdrawal of all external elements (armed effectives and nuclear elements) which is a fundamental prerequisite to the solution of the Korean question.

— The dialogue as a peaceful way for the regulation of this affair.

— Transformation of the armistice agreement into a peace agreement.

Guyanese Delegate

Corbin-Robert, Head of the Party and Government Delegation of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana and First Vice-Chairman of the People's National Congress of Guyana and Minister of State:

It strikes me that we the women have a tremendous task ahead.

We must use all available material in our attempt to kill propaganda that are of conflict to the principles surrounding the situation.

The beloved and respected leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has given a just five point plan for the peaceful reunification of Korea. But the imperialists have not allowed its acceptance.

In Guyana the committee for reunification is doing everything possible without limited economic situation, and is pursuing a role on behalf of the Korean people carrying the banner of reunification in every corner of Guyana, Latin America and the Caribbean. We are at present organising the Caribbean and Latin American conference to be held in Georgetown in January of 1979.

Peace in the world is a desire of most people. The world peace and reunification of Korea is synonymous. For how can we in the remainder of the world have peace where Korea stands divided not by its own will but by other influences. Therefore, Korea's problem is our problem.

We must work all over the world and bring pressure to ensure complete settlement to the benefit of the Korean people and world peace.

Demand withdrawal of troops and lethal weapons which are instruments of destruction and can no way contribute to development of man.

The potential for war is ever present in Korea.

We must let our voices be heard and make such demands as the elimination of foreign influence in Korea.

Rwandan Delegate

A. Katabarwa, Minister of Post and Communications of the Republic of Rwanda and Head of a Party and Government Delegation of the Republic of Rwanda:

The Rwandan people who are mobilised in the bosom of the national revolutionary movement for development unconditionally support the just struggle the Korean people are waging for national independence and the peaceful reunification of their country under the guidance of the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung.

His Excellency Habyarimana Juvenal, head of state, said at the opening session of a meeting of Rwandan ambassadors abroad in July 1977: "The Korean question is one about which the international community is concerned. Very clear is our view on it. It can be settled only when all the foreign troops are withdrawn and the Korean people realize the country's reunification independently in a peaceful way."

Rwanda considers that the Korean question should be resolved through a dialogue. This is the desire of the Korean people and the hope of the world people.

A few years ago, we welcomed the 1972 north-south joint statement with great hope. Because this statement is, in our opinion, of important historic significance in the struggle of the Korean people for reunification.

It is regrettable that no progress was made on the road of reunification thereafter. Military confrontation persists between the two parts of Korea. Distrust and misunderstanding have not been dispelled. Even after the adoption of the UN resolution on the Korean problem, foreign troops remain in south Korea.

Yugoslavian Delegate

Ali Sukrija, Member of the Central Committee of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia and Head of Its Delegation:

The situation on the Korean Peninsula, created as one of the tragic consequences of the Second World War and outcome of the cold war, imposed and deepened by foreign intervention, at least temporarily deprived the Korean people of its natural right to live unitedly in its homeland. Moreover, Korean Peninsula has become a source of potential crisis and conflicts with consequences which seriously threat peace, not only in this region and in Asia, but in the whole world.

Any action aimed at continuing foreign military presence in any form or through any operative-military accords, objectively hinders and ultimately prevents successful surmounting of this extraordinary complex problem and efforts made towards peaceful reunification of Korea. No one has the right to impose foreign hegemony and affect—against Korean people's will and over its back—its choice of path to better life.

Since its very inception, the nonaligned movement has realized that the artificial division of Korea and external attempts to violate the Korean people's right to reunify significantly affect the preservation of peace and security in Asia and in the whole world and pointed out the indispensability of the respect of Korean people's will and its right to decide on its own destiny. At their meetings and within the framework of the United Nations organisation, the nonaligned have vehemently condemned imperialist and all other manoeuvres calculated to sustain the present situation.

Our delegation deems it necessary to make still more efforts in rendering full support to the activities of the DPRK and all forces standing for peaceful and independent reunification of Korea.

Spanish Delegate

Leonor Bornao, Delegate of the Spanish Communist Party:

The Spanish communists consider that the U.S. troops' occupation of south Korea and the split of Korea constitute not only a flagrant violation of the rights of the people to freely shape their destiny and a historic injustice but also the source of a constant danger of war and the misfortunes of the Korean people.

Therefore, a warm and decisive support to the demand for the total withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea and for the peaceful reunification of Korea is a basic factor of the struggle for peace in this part of the world.

In order to promote the reunification of Korea it is necessary to further strengthen the solidarity and support of the governments, political parties and organisations of all countries and millions of people to the just cause of the Korean people, always standing on the side of the Korean people.

To support the cause of Korean reunification is not only a common duty devolved upon us for the people of a country occupied by outside forces, but also the best way for preserving peace in this region and the world.

We pungently denounce the south Korean authorities' violation of human rights.

We also categorically reject the U.S. attempt to legalise the split of Korea internationally by "simultaneous UN membership" for the north and the south.

The United Nations must recognize only one reunified Korean state. The reunification of Korea must be realised in a peaceful way, without any outside interference, on the basis of national unity of the entire Korean people.

We express solidarity with the Korean people in their honourable struggle for the country's reunification.

Italian Delegate

Rino Serri, Delegate of the Italian Communist Party and Member of its National Guidance:

We are fully convinced that to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea is a right of the Korean people.

The independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, with the withdrawal of the American troops, free from foreign interference, on the basis of a constructive dialogue between the north and south as already noted in the resolution of the UN General Assembly in 1975, can be a very important factor, to a certain decisive measure, for a perspective of peace in Asia and the whole world.

In this context, we fully support the forces fighting in south Korea for democratization and human rights. We support the reunification policy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Workers' Party of Korea linked with us, the Italian communists, from long ago.

We will continue to strengthen in Italy the action of the masses for the reunification of Korea with united efforts of all democratic forces, laymen and catholics.

We wish to make our contribution to the cause of the Korean people, the independence of all peoples and peace in the world.

Photo shows a scene of the 2nd World Conference for Korea's Reunification.

World Public Want Unified Korea

Recently meetings have been held in various countries in support of Korea's reunification and the withdrawal of U.S. troops from south Korea. Especially many countries have held events on the occasion of the 3rd anniversary of the adoption of the resolution on the Korean question at the 30th UN General Assembly dession.

On Occasion of 3rd Anniversary of UN Resolution on Korea

The All Indo-Korea Friendship Association and the Indian Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification issued a joint statement on November 17.

The statement strongly demanded the immediate withdrawal of U.S. forces from south Korea.

It noted that the United States, far from implementing the UN resolution on the Korean question, has continuously introduced large quantities of mass destruction weapons including nuclear weapons and missiles and air and naval forces into south Korea.

The statement strongly held that the resolution of the 30th UN General Assembly on the Korean question should be carried into practice as early as possible.

* * *

J.C. Faye, Chairman of the Gambian Committee for Solidarity with the Korean People, recently sent a letter to the UN Secretary General.

It said:

We demand, firstly, that all the U.S. troops and weapons be taken out of south Korea, secondly, that the U.S. forces be banned from arms reinforcement and war provocation manoeuvres in south Korea, thirdly, that the U.S. government be compelled to accept the proposal of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for replacing the armistice agreement with a peace agreement and, fourthly, that efforts be made for the realization of the reunification of Korea in accordance with the three principles—independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity—formulated in the north-south joint statement.

* * *

A mass meeting supporting the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea was held recently **in Denmark.**

A statement was adopted at the meeting.

The statement said:

The United States openly challenged the reasonable resolution on the Korean question, when this resolution was adopted at the UN General Assembly, and it is now becoming more shameless in its "two Koreas" plot.

For peace in Korea and her independent reunification, the United States should, first of all, give up the "two Koreas" policy and withdraw its forces, nuclear arms and other strategic weapons from south Korea at an early date in accordance with the UN resolution on the Korean question reflecting the unanimous desire of the Korean people and the world's progressives.

* * *

A meeting supporting the reunification of Korea was held **in Pikine, Senegal,** recently.

It was attended by leading members of the peace movement of Senegal, leading officials and a large number of people in the city.

The statement adopted at the meeting said:

Considering that the Korean people who have been a homogeneous nation through history must be united into one without fail, we hold that the reunification of Korea must be realised in accordance with the policy clarified by the great leader President Kim Il Sung at the central celebration of the 30 anniversary of the founding of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

We also demand that the U.S. government stop at once its reckless arms reinforcement in south Korea and immediately withdraw all its aggression forces from south Korea in accordance with the resolution of the 30th UN General Assembly and with its own "pledges."

* * *

A Bangladesh national meeting supporting the reunification of Korea was held **in Dacca** on November 20.

The meeting heard a report of the chairman of the Bangladesh Solidarity Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification and speeches of leaders of political parties and representatives of various circles.

The reporter and speakers exposed in one voice the illegality and aggressive nature of the U.S. imperialists' occupation of south Korea and scathingly denounced the United States for its massive shipment of nuclear weapons and other lethal weapons into south Korea and creation of the "South Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command" in the recent period.

A statement was adopted at the meeting.

* * *

The Executive Secretariat of the Tri-Continental People's Solidarity Organisation made public a statement recently.

While increasing military aid to the Pak Jung Hi fascist dictatorial "regime," the United States framed up the "south Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command" to perpetuate the artificial division of Korea and create a grave international tension, the statement noted, and emphasized:

The executive secretariat of the Tri-Continental People's Solidarity Organisation demands the immediate withdrawal of the U.S. forces present in south Korea including the air force, together with their nuclear weapons, and its discontinuation of political, economic and military support to the Pak Jung Hi dictatorial "regime."

* * *

A statement was adopted at **the Bangladesh national meeting supporting the reunification of Korea** which was held recently **in Dacca.**

Sternly protesting against the U.S. imperialists' occupation of south Korea and their "two Koreas" plot and expressed full support to the just struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, it said:

The south Korean authorities must stop at once their treacheries and change their policy of war and split for a policy of peace and reunification.

We merge our voice into that of the world people in demanding that the United States immediately withdraw its troops and weapons from south Korea and the Korean question be solved by the Korean people themselves without any foreign interference.

* * *

A solidarity meeting was held on November 21 **in Georgetown under the sponsorship of the Guyanese Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification.**

The meeting heard speeches from the Chairman of the Guyanese Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification, the Chairman of the Georgetown City Committee of the People's National Congress of Guyana and many others.

The speakers denounced the U.S. imperialists for reinforcing the armed forces in south Korea and stepping up their new war provocation manoeuvres and "two Koreas" plot, far from implementing the resolution of the 30th UN General Assembly Session.

A statement denouncing the Japanese reactionaries' obstructions to the Second World Conference for the Reunification of Korea was adopted at the meeting.

* * *

The Sierra Leonean Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification issued a statement recently.

For the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, the United States must withdraw all its troops and weapons from south Korea at once, it stressed and said:

The Government of the DPRK has actively struggled to carry through the three principles and five-point policy of national reunification advanced by the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Marshal Kim Il Sung who is devoting everything to the reunification of the country and right to independence of the people and proposed to the U.S. government several times to replace the armistice agreement with a peace agreement.

Palestine Trade Unions Fed.

The Sixth Congress of the Palestine Trade Unions Federation held recently adopted a statement upon its closing.

Referring to the Korean question, the statement said:

The congress denounces all forms of interference on the part of the imperialists for obstructing the reunification of the Korean people and affirms its support to the Korean people in the struggle for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Cuban Support Comm.

The Cuban Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification published recently a statement denouncing the dedication of the "South Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command" by the U.S. imperialists and the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and demanded the United States abandon the "two Koreas" plot and immediately withdraw all its troops from south Korea in accordance with the UN resolution.

In Lebanon

A mass meeting supporting the reunification of Korea was held in Lebanon recently under the co-sponsorship of the Lebanese Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification and the Lebanon-Korea Friendship Association.

The meeting adopted an appeal to the peace-loving people of the world.

Congress of Trade Unions Int'l of Metal Workers

The 8th Congress of the Trade Unions International of Workers in the Metal Industry held recently in Warsaw adopted a resolution on Korea.

The resolution said:

The congress considers that Korea must be reunified for the fundamental interests of the Korean people and for a durable peace in Asia and the world and vehemently denounces the U.S. imperialists' "two Koreas" plot and their criminal act in activating the "South Korea-U.S. Combined Forces Command," while largely reinforcing the aggressor forces in south Korea behind the curtain of "withdrawal".

The congress fully supports the Second World Conference for the Reunification of Korea to be held in Tokyo and pungently denounces the Japanese and south Korean authorities for obstructing the convocation of the conference in every way.

(KCNA)

Workers' Struggle Gaining Momentum

Recent reports from Seoul indicate that the south Korean people of broader strata are actively joining in the struggle spearheaded by workers against exploitation and plunder by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and comprador capitalists and for better working conditions and treatment. Their struggle takes various forms such as protest and sit-down, involving not only workers but peasants, fishermen and even ordinary citizens.

Quoting statistics of the labour office, a south Korean newspaper reported that the cases of workers' struggle totalled more than 7,500 in the first half of this year. The figure is much greater than that in the same period of last year.

Holding the largest proportion among them are the cases of the struggle for wage hike and payment of back wages, which exceeded 4,400 cases. No small in number are the cases of the struggle demanding shorter workday and labour safety facilities.

Their undaunted struggle is gaining momentum still in the latter half of the year.

LAST MONTH MORE THAN 150 WORKERS of a cosmetic factory in Pusan downed tools and fought in demand of a 30 per cent wage hike and an eight hour workday.

Emnloyees at a department store and shops in Taegu, North Kyongsang Province, rose in a massive struggle against exploitation by the employers who paid them low wages, while forcing a long working hour upon them.

Struggles for higher wages were waged in succession at the Kunsan shipyard in North Cholla Province, shoemaking factories in Sunchon, South Cholla Province, tailor shops and enterprises in Taegu, North Kyongsang Province.

ABOVE 100 WORKERS of a wool factory in Paju county, Kyonggi Province, on Nov. 22 waged a sit-down strike, demanding the management pay immediately back wages of over 12 million won.

EARLIER, MORE THAN 200 WORKERS of the Asian mining company in Uljin county, North Kyongsang Province lodged a protest with the labour office and strongly demanded it make the employer pay their back wages exceeding 60 million won. Meanwhile, over 100 workers of a construction company in Seoul, waged a day long sit-down strike to get paid their wages kept in arrears for five months.

WORKERS of the Samhan industrial company in Seoul, waged a sit-down struggle for two days from December 7

Their collective struggle started one ago in demand of wage hike

The company owner, far from complying with their demand, recently expelled from the company a vice-chairman of a branch trade union organisation who stood in the van of the struggle for a higher pay.

Enraged at this, over 150 workers downed tools in protest against the company owner's misdeed and entered into a sit-down struggle in demand of wage hike and reinstatement of the vice-chairman.

DOCKERS in Pusan sent a protest to the labour office on Nov. 25 and fought in demand of a wage hike.

In the protest they demanded a 42 per cent increase in their wages and better working conditions and treatment.

CREWMEN at the Kuryongpo port, Yongil county, North Kyongsang Province, refused to go aboard ships in protest against the harsh exploitation by shipowners.

Consequently, more than 70 fishing boats were bottled up at the port.

The shipowners put away 80 per cent of the fishes the crewmen catch under the name of "expenses" and divide the rest 20 per cent between them and the crewmen. They take a lion's share of 70 per cent of this small portion, leaving only 30 per cent for the crewmen.

Female workers in hunger-strike protesting against Pak clique's repression of the labour movement

CREWMEN of passenger ships in Sinan county, South Cholla Province, on Dec. 5 refused to go aboard the ships, demanding a wage hike and better working conditions.

They declared that they would not go aboard the ships till their treatment was improved, saying that the shipowners did not pay them proper wages.

OVER 70 TAXI DRIVERS in the Hanjin transport company in Seoul, on Dec. 8 refused to work to press their demand for better treatment.

They gathered in the garage of the company at six in the morning and evinced their resolution to fight against the deceptive act of the employer. They boycotted work, demanding the payment of subsidies and better boarding conditions.

The drivers had wrested from the employer a promise to comply with their demand in September after a long struggle.

But the latter failed to take any measure for three months and fleeced them under various pretexts.

Enraged at this, the drivers rose in a struggle all at once, declaring that their demand must not be shelved any longer.

Peasants

MORE THAN 2,000 PEASANTS in Ulsan, South Kyongsang Province, were struggling to be compensated for the damages from drought.

Claiming that crops in vast tracts of fields in the city had been destroyed by poisonous waste disgorged by factories, the peasants were struggling since October to force the authorities concerned and the owners to pay them 850 million won in compensation.

They were alleging that the damages had been caused by other factors.

But a recent survey by a south Korean organisation disclosed that poisonous gas and other pollution materials from chemical factories of the Ulsan industrial zone had been the cause of the damages.

Fishermen

MORE THAN 8,000 FISHERMEN in Sokcho, south Korean Kangwon Province, recently came out against robbery by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

Denouncing the exploitation by the fisheries association which collects the "fishery fund" with a high interest attached, they demanded a cut in the interest.

The association, one of the predatory tools manipulated by the Pak clique, lends money at high interest rates 1.5 to 4 per cent above those of the ordinary banks.

OVER 500 PEOPLE of Pusan recently demanded the authorities concerned take anti-pollution measures, unable to endure the serious pollution.

They said that the waste water from the nearby pollutional factories flow into residential quarters, giving off a repugnant smell, and the sound of machines keeps them from sleeping.

Seoul's 1979 Budget: Military-Oriented

The fiscal 1979 budget of south Korea was railroaded on Nov. 14 through the "national assembly". The total amount of the next budget reaches 4,533,836,000,000 *won* (1,815,330,000 yen).

The particulars of the revenue follow: domestic tax 2,694,369,000,000 *won* (59.4%); customs 663,288,000,000 *won* (14.6%); defense tax 549,118,000,000 *won* (12.1%); profits from government monopolies 360,000,000,000 *won* (8%). These components account for 94.1% of the total revenue. By levying a heavy tax upon taxpayers, Seoul intends to meet tremendous financial needs. The remaining portion of the revenue equivalent to 5.9% of the total is said to come from foreign loans and other incomes except tax.

The expenditures include the following: administration 466,124,000,000 *won* (10.3%); defense 1,559,336,000,000 *won* (33.4%); social development 1,110,774,000,000 *won* (20.1%); subsidies to local governments 308,310,000,000 *won* (6.6%); reimbursements and miscellaneous 176,048,000,000 *won* (3.9%).

Some of the features of the new budget are as follows:

FIRSTLY, next year's budget is sharply increased in comparison with this year's. This would result in adding fuel to serious inflation now prevailing in south Korea. So, even south Korean newspapers bitterly criticize the new budget as "empty and superficial though colorfully decorated" and as "unstable and inflation-oriented."

This is well exemplified by the fact that next year's budget is larger by 28.9% (1,016,800,000,000 won) than this year's. Seoul's ever-increasing budget has caused serious inflation in south Korea. As a result, inflation has been aggravated with each passing year. The south Korean daily "Tonga Ilbo" points out that the 28.9% increase in the budget may result in further stimulating and deteriorating inflation.

SECONDLY, most of the expenditures are intended directly or indirectly for the militarization of the economy and arms buildup.

As direct military expenditures, defense expenses amount to 1,559,336,000,000 won, comprising 34.4% of the total expenditures. Defense spending has constantly been augmented in the past. This proves that the militarization of the economy has been pushed ahead with in a hurry in parallel with the "five-year plan for military reinforcement (1976-1980)" and the "fourth five-year economic plan (1977-1981)".

For instance, defense expenses increased 32.5% in 1976, 33.8% in 1977 and 35.2% in 1978 in comparison with the respective previous years.

Considered to be indirect military expenditures are the expenses for economic development (913,244,000,000 won) and those for social development (1,110,774,000,000 won), a total of 2,024,000,000,000 won accounting for 44.6% of the total expenditures. These will be invested in the reinforcement of munitions industry, in the name of developing heavy and chemical industries, and in the expansion of such military facilities as harbours, airports, railways and highways. Also, under the pretext of the development of education, the money will be invested in the establishment of scientific and technological institutes for military purposes and in the training of engineers to engage in munitions industry and the increase of technical and vocational schools. So, the military-oriented expenses, both direct and indirect, comprise 79% of the total expenditures.

In addition, administrative spending has so far been used to maintain the Pak Jung Hi regime's fascist apparatus to repress the popular movement for democracy and national reunification.

THIRDLY, a huge amount of money required for next year's budget will be raised from the ordinary taxpayers. For this purpose, the Pak regime will plunder them more harshly.

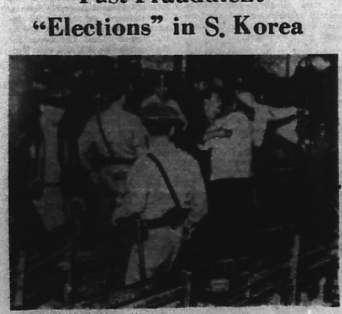
Taxpayers will have to bear as much as 94% of the government revenue. In recent years, taxes on an average person have been sharply increased—from 79,641 won in 1977 to 99,918 won in 1978 and to 127,000 won next year. While pledging to deduce income tax from low-income taxpayers, the Pak regime is actually going to meet more than half the revenue requirements through indirect taxes. Because of this tremendous tax burden in addition to inflation the ordinary people of south Korea, who suffer from low wages, unemployment and poverty, are deprived of the right to decent life.

In a word, south Korea's 1979 budget is nothing but an anti-popular military-oriented budget which is certain to invite a more serious inflation, accelerate the militarization of the economy and arms buildup and plunder the people more thoroughly.

These are the indications that the Pak regime is hell bent on preparing war against the north and staying in office permanently by any means to create "two Koreas." Such a vicious bid, on the contrary, will further stimulate the anti-fascist sentiments among the people and their aspiration after national reunification.

The Pak junta is hell bent on arms buildup to ignite a new war against the northern half.

Past Fraudulent "Elections" in S. Korea



The armed police broke into a polling place to intervene in the "election to the national assembly" held on Jun. 8, 1967.

1963:
ON OCT. 15, Pak Jung Hi was "elected president." Prior to the "presidential election," the Pak Jung Hi junta on Sep. 24 revised the "anti-communist law" more strictly to suppress the patriotic democratic forces and Pak's opponents. In addition, the military junta spent 150 million won as "election funds" from the state finances, to win the "election."
ON NOV. 26, "general election" was held, with fraud and bribery employed without any restriction.

1967:
ON MAY 3, Pak Jung Hi was "re-elected," by spending 20 billion won as "presidential election funds" and mobilizing all the administrative machineries of different levels throughout south Korea.
ON JUN. 8, "general election" was held in defiance of the mounting nationwide struggle against the deceptive election.

1969:
ON OCT. 20, "national referendum" was held to "legalize" the "constitutional amendment" which enables Pak Jung Hi to seek the consecutive third-term office. Until then, it had been forbidden by the "constitution."

1971:
ON APR. 27, Pak Jung Hi was "elected president" for the third-term office. The army and the police were on the "emergency alert," with "emergency martial law" proclaimed across south Korea in a vicious effort to threaten the supporters of the tough opposition candidate Kim Dae Jung.
ON MAY 25, "general election" was held in such a terror-ridden atmosphere.

1972:
ON OCT. 17, the "October yusin system" was framed up under "emergency martial law."
ON DEC. 15, the "election of representatives to the National Conference for Unification (NCU)" was held in an atmosphere similar with that under "martial law." The "NCU" is assigned to elect "president." It serves to enable Pak Jung Hi to stay in office permanently, by ruling out his opponents.

1973:
ON FEB. 27, "general election" was held for the first time under the fascist "yusin system."

1978:
ON MAY 18, the "election of representatives to the NCU" was held in spite of the total public rejection.
ON JUL. 6, the "NCU" elected Pak Jung Hi as "president," with opposition candidates completely excluded.

Pak Clique's Trickery In "Elections"

VOTING IN ADVANCE AND BY PROXY

These methods were particularly employed in the "presidential election" held on May 3, 1967.

The "voting in advance" is a method to fabricate the "election' of Pak Jung Hi, by placing in advance votes for Pak into ballot boxes. In a bid to carry such fraud into effect, "election administrators" of various levels were completely composed of Pak's cat's-paws.

The "voting by proxy" is originally made available only when an elector cannot go to the polls owing to unavoidable circumstances. His credentials are required to do so. The Pak clique forged the bogus credentials to gain votes for Pak Jung Hi.

VOTING IN BUNDLES

This is a method that one person casts a bundle of ballots for a certain candidate.

The method was employed in the "general election" held on May 25, 1971. Then, a gangster employed by the Pak clique attempted to cast a bundle of 120 ballots in a polling place in Seoul.

GROUP VOTING

In this method, three or five persons go to the polls in a group, watching each other to vote for the Pak clique. When one of them votes against the clique, the others immediately inform the puppet "election administrators" there of his voting. Later, this will cause him to suffer from persistent revenge.

In addition, the Pak clique have done everything in their power to win election—changing ballot boxes, dual voting, pulling out votes of ballot boxes and so on.

A female textile worker is forcibly walked by policemen away from a hall in Seoul where the women staged a stubborn sit-down demanding better treatment.

Accounts of Seoul Subway Rebates Destroyed

Japanese tax officials, now investigating the $1.3 million rebates paid by Japanese firms in the United States on the Seoul subway project which found its way back to a south Korean bank in Tokyo, have learned that account books and receipts of the remittance were missing from the bank.

Officials at the National Tax Administration Agency are concerned about the "disappearance" of these books which they believe will serve as important clues in unraveling the dubious rebate payment scandal between Japan and south Korea.

Tax investigators said they had received information that the account books in question had been secretly destroyed shortly before the U.S. congressional investigation committee on the Koreagate visited Japan for investigation late last year.

Tax officials will shortly file a strong request with south Korean bank officials that the whereabouts of these books be made public.

Of the foreign banks in Tokyo which received some of the remittance, investigators have already received proof of receipt from such banks as Chase Manhattan, Bank of America, First National City Bank and Mitsui Bank.

A congressional investigation indicated that $300,000 paid in the United States by Japanese trading firms as rebates on the Seoul subway project found its way back via Japan to the finance chief of south Korea's ruling party.

The information was included in documents made public on Dec. 8 by the international organizations subcommittee of the House Foreign Relations Committee, which has been probing bribery of American politicians and financial dealings in this country by south Korean agents.

Ealier revelations by the subcommittee showed that Mitsubishi Corp., Mitsui and Co., Ltd., Nissho-Iwai Co., Ltd., and Marubeni Corp. paid $2.5 million to a south Korean firm in the U.S. in 1972-73 as a commission on the sale of 186 subway cars to south Korea, and that $1.3 million of this was subsequently remitted to bank accounts in Japan.

According to the documents, $300,000 was channeled to an account in Japan in the name of Kim Song Kon, former chairman of the finance committee of south Korea's ruling 'Democratic-Republican Party".

The panel, headed by Rep. Donald M. Frazer, D-Minn., concluded that of the $1.3 million transferred to Japan, the $300,000 to Kim and the remaining $1 million were for different purposes.

The latest documents said the Mitsubishi Corp. of the United States deposited $75,000 in the New York branch of the south Korean Exchange Bank on May 2, 1973, for the account of "S.K. Kim," and on the same day notified the Tokyo branch of the same bank that the money was for Kim's account there.

The other three Japanese trading houses followed suit with identical sums by May 22, 1973, the documents reported.

As for the remaining $1 million sent back to Japan, the money was channeled to an account at the Tokyo branch of the Chase Manhattan Bank.

Former "Hanguk" Theological College Prof. Mun Dong Hwan:

Revolutionary Violence Shall Not Be Ruled Out

(Continued from the previous issue)

VIOLENCE IN COURSE OF REMAKING HISTORY

The closed society in which people are treated inhumanly, can be dismantled, when the oppressed are awakened and rise up in a struggle against it.

The struggle is the way of self-assertion for the oppressed through words and action, as they are awakened. Consequently, the character of such self-assertion differs in accordance with the levels of their consciousness of the surroundings under which they are placed.

The process of self-assertion by the popular masses through their struggle to remake history follows four stages, which correspond to the levels of consciousness. Violence in question is closely related to these stages.

IN THE FIRST STAGE, the oppressed shout "We are also human being!"

The more harshly they are oppressed, the more keenly they are conscious of their human rights. Thus, their self-assertion will roughly arise from the bottoms of their hearts. This can be called a shout as social beings. The remaking of history begins with such a shout.

Christ teaches not only that shouts should be repeated persistently, but that essentially they represent prayers.

The self-assertion of the oppressed is often accompanied by violence. Even when killed Egyptian soldiers in Egypt with his raised fists

How can one lie idle, when one's fellow countrymen are massacred? In that case, the remarks—"Love your enemies" and "If any one strikes you on the right cheek, turn to him the other also"—mean giving up living.

In this stage, it is possible to establish independence, maintain and preserve it, only by fighting at least with fists against the enemies.

The courageous deaths of the oppressed who fought empty-handed against their oppressors, unable to suppress their pent-up fury, can play an important role in awakening many people.

IN THE SECOND STAGE, people act to get justice prevail in this world.

One truly becomes aware that the problem lies in the fact that justice is not established in this world, when he turns out to a struggle for independence.

Thus, people begin to demand "Justice should prevail in the world!"

This is the case of Moses shouting to the Egyptians "Free my people!"

We find that violence can hold a place in this stage, too. This is well exemplified by a phrase in the Scriptures "an eye for an eye."

Presbyterians in Seoul violently fight for freedom and democracy.

The question here is the wisdom to use violence effectively.

THE THIRD STAGE is reached at a time when people become aware of the truth that "it is a way to victory to die for justice."

It is the truth on a high level, which is obtained by human beings through their historical advance toward a new future.

This truth can be found in the fact that the martyrs, who had devoted themselves to the defense of all a nation's human rights as well as their own, aroused many people to action and heartened them.

Here, importance should be attached to their noble spirit with which they unhesitatingly dedicated even their lives to the struggle for their fellow countrymen's human rights.

My new discovery in this stage is that no physical force can yield the force of soul when it is fully displayed to establish justice in the world.

THE FOURTH STAGE arrives when people begin to declare "Look, our ideal is being realized on earth!"

People suddenly find themselves in a new community, as they march forward, risking their lives and convinced of victory, to see a world of love, that is, a community in which justice will prevail. Thus, they feel among themselves that there is an ideal community of new human beings as a model. In such a community, everything serves man, including power, institutions and laws, with people in it having a new sense of values and a new way of life.

CONCLUSION

We now see a new dawn. We know that all mankind ardently look forward to having a new day. We also hear them wholeheartedly calling for justice on earth. We find that no one can repress such appeal.

How should we Christians understand the use of violence in their actions to carry their aspiration into effect?

The answer is as follows:

FIRSTLY, whatever action our comrades may take, they shall not be blamed for it. We should remind that our actions are related to the relevant circumstances. Under some conditions, one cannot help taking a certain action according to the level of his own consciousness. Even if one's action is different from your decision, you should remember that he is one of your comrades working together for the same goal.

SECONDLY, we should always severely reflect upon our motives.

We should frankly examine whether our deed really stems from our deep concern about and love for mankind. As long as it stems therefrom, it will make a contribution to our development and the creation of new history.

THIRDLY, we should not spare our effort to search for possible peaceful means.

We often easily resort to violence. We have sometimes taken careless actions without any serious thought. We should take a more responsible action.

FOURTHLY, it is wrong to rule out violence by sticking to peaceful means. Contradictions found in this world may compel us to use violence. There are cases in which we are forced to commit crimes for the sake of mankind.

LASTLY, our service to remake history should begin and end with love.

(Concluded)

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